

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL XXXVIII. No. 5939.

號一卅七七年二十八百八千英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1882.

日七十六年半

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Wabrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIN & PARIN, 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Singapore. C. HEILBRONN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MASS, MESSRS A. D. DE MELLO & CO., SHUNTON, CAMPBELL & CO., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., FOOCHOW, HEDGE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 12 " " 4 1/2 " "

" 12 " " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,100,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALMIPPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. M. REINER, Esq.

H. HORPES, Esq.

M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

C. V. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq.

A. MULVER, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 1st of March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULL PAID-UP.....\$2,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOUBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HAWKINS,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSES C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

all

### NOTICES OF FIRMS.

#### NOTICE.

During my temporary Absence from Hongkong Mr. CHARLES D. HARTRAN will Represent the OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO. and the PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. as Acting Agents.

T. E. FOSTER,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1882.

all

#### NOTICE.

The Interests and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES D. KAHN in our Firm Ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 1st May, 1882.

all

## Auctions.

### POSTPONEMENT.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

The following PROPERTIES will be SOLD by the Undersigned by Public Auction, on

#### WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd August, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises—

#### (In Six SEPARATE Lots.)

1st Lot.—ONE HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD Central, No. 147, Registered as the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 63.

2nd Lot.—ONE HOUSE in BOHEM STRAND, No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 161.

3rd Lot.—ONE HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD West, No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1, of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4th Lot.—ONE HOUSE in WEST STREET, Tai-ping-shan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND LOT 223 (Section.)

5th Lot.—ONE HOUSE in NEW WEST STREET, Tai-ping-shan, No. 53, Lot. 224, (Section.)

6th Lot.—THREE HOUSES in SQUARE STREET, Tai-ping-shan, Nos. 58, 60 & 62, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 28, 1882.

all

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

#### MONDAY,

the 7th August, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Promises,

#### BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE—

#### ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

#### G R O U N D

Registered in the Land Office as SECTION E of INLAND LOT No. 341, measuring on the North and South sides 70 feet, on the East in SHELLY STREET 76 feet, and on the West 75 feet.

Secondly—all that Piece or PARCEL of GROUND registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 342, measuring on the North and South sides 50 feet, on the East and West sides 50 feet.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE Received for their NEW FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, A FULL STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c., comprising—

#### COTTON and LINEN SHEETING.

#### PILLOW LINEN.

#### TABLE CLOTHS and DAMASK.

#### TABLE COVERS.

#### COTTON and UNION TICKING.

#### BED QUILTS.

#### NAPKINS.

#### TOILET COVERS.

#### GLASS CLOTH.

#### TOWELS and TOWELLING of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

#### &c., &c., &c.

ESTIMATES GIVEN, for FURNITURE,

#### BED and TABLE LINEN,

#### CURTAINS and WINDOW HANGINGS,

#### CARPETS,

#### CROCKERY,

#### GLASSWARE,

#### ELECTRO WARE,

#### &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, July 18, 1882.

all

#### Auctions.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of Witton, near Birmingham.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1882.

1882

all

### WILLIAM DOLAN,

### SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

### 22, PRAYA CENTRAL,

### COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

### MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM,

### LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS,

### &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

all

## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),  
ARE NOW LANDING, EX  
BRITISH BARQUE  
"STILLWATER."

**DEVOE'S NONPARIEL**  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

**SPARTAN COOKING**  
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.

OAKUM.

TAR.

TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA

RACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, loose.

Alphabetical BIS

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.  
Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boneset CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Flaked OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-POKE in 5 lb cans.

Pancake MACKEEL in 24 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Ported SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCemeAT.

COMB-HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES, including:

TEYSOBIA'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

PIONIC TONGUES.

COOCOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIBERIO & ED'N COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCemeAT.

SAUSAGES.

BRAWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHovies.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEDDICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSDARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

1828 GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BUQUET DU SOUCHE & Co.'S BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEFEE WHISKY.

CHARTEUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. HUBER, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 ozt boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

MINER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and CASE BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

## Mails.



## Entertainment.

## ECCE.

## SOON TO APPEAR

## AT THE THEATRE ROYAL

We understand that a bet is on the tops between two persons of distinction that a well-known musical Nobleman will collect a certain sum of money by travelling through the country, under the disguise of a Wandering Minstrel. The titled votary of Apollo is now on his tour, and invariably experiences the kindest receptions from the gentry of the different towns he visits, it being easy to perceive from his noble air and courtly deportment that his character is assumed. He is now journeying towards Hongkong, where he is expected every day. His first appearance will be fully announced by

KELLY & WALSH.

The plans now open for Reserved Seats.

PRICES:

Dress Circle and Stalls, \$2.00.

Unreserved Seats, \$1.00.

Soldiers, Half-price.

Hongkong, July 28, 1882.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Ths. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE ... Ths. 230,000.00

SPICIAL RESERVE FUND ... Ths. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 6th April, 1882 ... Ths. 940,553.95

Directors.

H. DE C. FOREY, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCEROVSK, Wm. M. MYERS, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

JOHN D. CORNELL, Esq.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest on Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882. 10c82

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "Kwangtung,"

Captain Young, will be despatched for the above

Port TO-MORROW, the 1st August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1882. 10c82

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SUMIDA MARU," FROM KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

The Vessel is hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 1st August, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Mitsui Bishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1882. 10c82

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in RICHMOND TERRACE, Bonham Road. Rent Moderate.

Apply to

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE HOUSE, No. 1, ALBANY, 8 ROOMS and Servants' OFFICES, GARDEN and STABLING. GAS and WATER laid on.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, June 5, 1882. 10c82

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 29, Salte, French steamer, 323.

Bland, Haiphong July 26, and Hoihow 26.

General—SHING LOONG.

July 29, Welle, German steamer, 393.

Per Ningpo, from Shanghai, 70 Chinese.

# THE CHINA MAIL

No. 5939.—JULY 31, 1882.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(SETTLED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")  
(For E. E. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

INFORMAL COMMUNICATIONS OPENED WITH  
ARABIA.

LONDON, July 29.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that informal communications are being exchanged with Arabia.

## THE VOTE OF CREDIT PASSED.

The House of Commons has agreed to the vote of credit.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is satisfactory to find that Hongkong compares rather favorably as regards the proportion of scholars to population, whether in town and country, with other places. We learn that only one-tenth of the towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency are provided with schools, and the proportion of scholars to population there is as low as 1.38 per cent.—our ratio on this head being 4.87 for Victoria and 3.30 for rural districts. The average daily attendance was five-sevenths of the number of scholars on the rolls, and the education of each scholar cost just about one pound sterling per annum (by the enclosures), 78 per cent. of which amount was contributed by the State, the remainder being expended from sources not under the control of Government. We are at a disadvantage as to the pecuniary aspects of local education. The average expense of educating a scholar in Hongkong is an excessively high multiple of the Bombay figure—ranging between 6 and 7 times, in the case of the Central School—exclusive of fees. There is no general or cheap than in British Burma. This is effected by the Government subsidizing indigenous schools—Phuengye Youngmen's educational establishments attached to the Buddhist monasteries all over the country—the instruction of youth being a work of merit reserved for the priesthood. The great aim everywhere is to make education self-supporting. The policy in the East for securing that end is to interest native gentlemen in the matter, and this can only be best effected by vesting a certain amount of control in local committees. This will secure both sympathy and harmony, and ultimately lead to a successful result. Primary education is that most needed in the Colony. The main object of such education should be to teach its recipients to perform more efficiently the functions of life marked out for them by the conditions under which they live, and not to render them discontented with or unfit for their natural sphere. The cultivation of exceptional talent, while not neglected, should be subsidiary to this object. We have iterated the same views already when advocating the introduction of the practical and the useful into our educational system.

A great deal of misapprehension exists as to the article called "picked tea," which plays such an important part in the social economy of Burma. The leaf for this purpose is obtained from the plant *Thea Chinensis*—the tea of commerce—growing in its wild state on the slopes of the hills of Upper Burma to the north and north-east from Mandalay to Bhamo. We may add that much of this tea in dry state is also exported to British Burma in the form of compressed balls or cakes, and sold at from 10 to 15 cents a pound, being consumed by the poorer classes. But it is the wet tea or picked leaf that in such great request by the Burmese, and for which they give as much as twice, and even thrice the former price—the article entering so largely into all the domestic and religious ceremonial of that nationality. It is asserted that "no marriage, or birth, or death, or ear-piercing, or feast, or any other event would be complete without its introduction for consumption by invited guests"; and it is invariably given to the Buddhist priests in those religious offerings from which alone they are dependent for sustenance. The mode of preparation may be briefly summarized from an authentic source, as the information on this head, hitherto extant, has been uncertain and variable. The gathered leaf is first washed and then dried, after which it is steamed and then dried again, when it is denoted in the market with "bamboo leaves," pressed down, and covered over with a layer of earth for a month or six weeks, the tea thus prepared being known as "thee chun." An alternative process is to compress the leaf tightly into bamboo baskets, and submerging them in heavy weights for days in a casket, after which they are taken out and shipped to Lower Burma. The great secret is to always keep the tea wet. The leaf as thus prepared is eaten in its moist state without undergoing any process of cooking. "The addition of a little til-seed oil, a few slices of fried garlic, a sprig of salt and til-seed, and sometimes a little scraped coconut, is all that is required to make it the most enjoyable eat." A Burman care to "partake of" but there are other ways also of eating the picked leaf in combination with hot fish and spice, which are far simpler and more common in the country than mentioned. The practice of eating tea is not alone confined to the Burmese. According to Captain Basil Hall, the inhabitants of some parts of South America have a custom of handing the exhausted tea leaves around to be eaten as food after the infusion has been partaken. Tea leaf contains a large quantity of what chemists call glutin, which is the most nutritious of vegetable substances. It is this substance which gives to bread its life-supporting powers, wheat containing from 10 to 24 per cent., whilst tea leaf averages from 20 to 26 per cent. The Burmese in eating tea leaf are therefore wiser in their custom than we are in ours of drinking its infusion, by which we only obtain the exhilarating or tony effect, while they derive nourishment of permanent value. The key to the Burmese preference for the picked leaf from Upper Burma is that from other localities, in our opinion, be found in the alkaline properties of the water there used for tea, in which process, as we have stated, clamping, buttering, and molting played a prominent part.

We know that a dilute alkaline solution dissolves glutin apparently without its being decomposed, but it will always retain a mystery to us how the Burmese became possessed of a knowledge of this fact, which is also known to the James tribe of Central Asia.

At a parade of the Buffs this morning, H. E. Major General Surgeon, in addressing the men, spoke of the troubles that existed in Egypt at present, and impressed upon them the fact that England might have to act alone; and with the view of ascertaining whether the men would individually volunteer for service there, he put out markers, and asked all those willing to volunteer to fall out. The whole regiment then promptly stepped forward in a body, thus showing their readiness to fight for the honour of their country. His Excellency then expressed his approval of their conduct, and complimented them on their loyalty.

It will puzzle the most ardent friends of the Liberal Government to give sufficient reason why informal communications should be exchanged with a person like Arabi. Neither Reuter has been again troubling us, nor Mr. Gladstone is the "scouring" deity. The leaves are now steamed and then dried after which they are denoted in the market with "bamboo leaves," pressed down, and covered over with a layer of earth for a month or six weeks, the tea thus prepared being known as "thee chun." An alternative process is to compress the leaf tightly into bamboo baskets, and submerging them in heavy weights for days in a casket, after which they are taken out and shipped to Lower Burma. The great secret is to always keep the tea wet. The leaf as thus prepared is eaten in its moist state without undergoing any process of cooking. "The addition of a little til-seed oil, a few slices of fried garlic, a sprig of salt and til-seed, and sometimes a little scraped coconut, is all that is required to make it the most enjoyable eat." A Burman care to "partake of" but there are other ways also of eating the picked leaf in combination with hot fish and spice, which are far simpler and more common in the country than mentioned. The practice of eating tea is not alone confined to the Burmese. According to Captain Basil Hall, the inhabitants of some parts of South America have a custom of handing the exhausted tea leaves around to be eaten as food after the infusion has been partaken. Tea leaf contains a large quantity of what chemists call glutin, which is the most nutritious of vegetable substances. It is this substance which gives to bread its life-supporting powers, wheat containing from 10 to 24 per cent., whilst tea leaf averages from 20 to 26 per cent. The Burmese in eating tea leaf are therefore wiser in their custom than we are in ours of drinking its infusion, by which we only obtain the exhilarating or tony effect, while they derive nourishment of permanent value. The key to the Burmese preference for the picked leaf from Upper Burma is that from other localities, in our opinion, be found in the alkaline properties of the water there used for tea, in which process, as we have stated, clamping, buttering, and molting played a prominent part.

We know that a dilute alkaline solution dissolves glutin apparently without its being decomposed, but it will always retain a mystery to us how the Burmese became possessed of a knowledge of this fact, which is also known to the James tribe of Central Asia.

ENFORCED CAVIITY. Bowing to circumstances.

MOTTO FOR LADY HELPS.—Learn to labour and to wait.

"STARS" IN THEIR COURSES.—Clever circus-riders.

A "GOOR" EXCURSION.—A policeman's visit.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, for the P. M. str. City of Tokio, is now due. Her dates from San Francisco are up to the 1st instant.

The next ENGLISH MAIL, by the P. & O. steamer *Sheraton*, may be expected here on Wednesday afternoon, the 2nd Aug. She brings dates up to the 30th June.

BATAVIA has been declared free from epidemic cholera, although sporadic cases of the disease still occur.

HIS Excellency the Administrator directs that Monday, the 7th August, be a Bank Holiday, to be observed as a Holiday by the Government Departments.

We note the return of M. W. McKinney to resume his duties in the Central School. This is the first time for several years that a staff of six European teachers have been at work together in the Central School.

To-DAY has been one of the hottest for some years, the thermometer registering 93° in the shade. The barometer is unusually low—being 29.50 at 4 p.m.—and some atmospheric disturbance may be looked for shortly.

The M. B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Sumida Maru* is flying her flags at half-mast to-day, in consequence of the sudden death yesterday morning at Tokio of Mr. Ishikawa, one of the Directors of the Mitsui Bishi Company.

A return of births and deaths for the second quarter of 1882, ending 30th June, is published in the *Gazette*. In the foreign community, the births numbered 31, and the deaths 38. Amongst the Chinese the births numbered 243, and deaths 893.

CORRESPONDENCE is published in the *Gazette* with reference to the establishment of an institution, The Royal College of Music. It is printed for the purpose of bringing the proposed College to the favourable consideration of Colonists. The scheme, as most of our readers know, has the warm support of the Prince of Wales.

JOHN DRUMMOND, able seaman on board the *Agamemnon*, was fined \$5, or fourteen days' hard labour by Captain Thomasset, sitting as Marine Magistrate, for refusing to do duty on board that vessel this morning. The offence was aggravated by his having used insolent language towards Captain Wilding, master of the *Agamemnon*.

On Saturday evening the band of the Buffs gave another promenade concert in the Gardens. There was a large number of all classes of the community present, and the evening was perfect so far as the moonlight was concerned, the promenade was very enjoyable. We think these concerts would become still more attractive if the programme on every occasion contained at least one selection of popular airs.

At a parade of the Buffs this morning, H. E. Major General Surgeon, in addressing the men, spoke of the troubles that existed in Egypt at present, and impressed upon them the fact that England might have to act alone; and with the view of ascertaining whether the men would individually volunteer for service there, he put out markers, and asked all those willing to volunteer to fall out. The whole regiment then promptly stepped forward in a body, thus showing their readiness to fight for the honour of their country. His Excellency then expressed his approval of their conduct, and complimented them on their loyalty.

It will puzzle the most ardent friends of the Liberal Government to give sufficient reason why informal communications should be exchanged with a person like Arabi. Neither Reuter has been again troubling us, nor Mr. Gladstone is the "scouring" deity.

The leaves are now steamed and then dried after which they are denoted in the market with "bamboo leaves," pressed down, and covered over with a layer of earth for a month or six weeks, the tea thus prepared being known as "thee chun."

An alternative process is to compress the leaf tightly into bamboo baskets, and submerging them in heavy weights for days in a casket, after which they are taken out and shipped to Lower Burma. The great secret is to always keep the tea wet. The leaf as thus prepared is eaten in its moist state without undergoing any process of cooking.

"The addition of a little til-seed oil, a few slices of fried garlic, a sprig of salt and til-seed, and sometimes a little scraped coconut, is all that is required to make it the most enjoyable eat."

A Burman care to "partake of" but there are other ways also of eating the picked leaf in combination with hot fish and spice, which are far simpler and more common in the country than mentioned. The practice of eating tea is not alone confined to the Burmese. According to Captain Basil Hall, the inhabitants of some parts of South America have a custom of handing the exhausted tea leaves around to be eaten as food after the infusion has been partaken.

Tea leaf contains a large quantity of what chemists call glutin, which is the most nutritious of vegetable substances. It is this substance which gives to bread its life-supporting powers, wheat containing from 10 to 24 per cent., whilst tea leaf averages from 20 to 26 per cent.

The Burmese in eating tea leaf are therefore wiser in their custom than we are in ours of drinking its infusion, by which we only obtain the exhilarating or tony effect, while they derive nourishment of permanent value. The key to the Burmese preference for the picked leaf from Upper Burma is that from other localities, in our opinion, be found in the alkaline properties of the water there used for tea, in which process, as we have stated, clamping, buttering, and molting played a prominent part.

We know that a dilute alkaline solution dissolves glutin apparently without its being decomposed, but it will always retain a mystery to us how the Burmese became possessed of a knowledge of this fact, which is also known to the James tribe of Central Asia.

ENFORCED CAVIETY. Bowing to circumstances.

MOTTO FOR LADY HELPS.—Learn to labour and to wait.

"STARS" IN THEIR COURSES.—Clever circus-riders.

A "GOOR" EXCURSION.—A policeman's visit.

not affected his stomach appreciably. Dinner consisted of a pound of boiled steak, a dish of dried potato, four slices of bread and a quart of coffee—a fair meal, all things considered. After the public were admitted the criminal repeated a blasphemous prayer, and a still more blasphemous piece of doggerel. The disgusting scene was terminated by the hangman drawing the bolt. An elaborate post mortem examination was held on the body.

This morning William Sullivan and Henry Day, privates in the "Buffs," were charged before Captain Thomasset at the Police Court with stealing a watch, value £7, from Colour Sergeant Henry Stackpool, on the 23rd instant. Stackpool, who occupies a room on Friday evening, and during his absence the second defendant was seen standing at the door by Private Dorey, who asked him what he was doing, when he said the first defendant was looking for what he could find in Stackpool's room. Dorey having to attend to his duties left them, being invited to have a drink with them, he went to the defendant's quarters after lights were out. The second defendant gave him half a tumbler of rum, and told him that the first defendant had taken Stackpool's watch and sold it for seven dollars and a half. Stackpool did not miss his watch until Saturday, when Sergeant Day asked him if his watch had not been stolen, at the same time telling him that Private Smith knew something about the matter. He made enquiries of Private Smith, and then proceeded to the Central Police Station, going thence in company with Sergeant Quincey, to a watchmaker's shop at No. 172 Queen's Road West, where he discovered his watch. The defendant was then arrested and picked out from among other soldiers by two of the employees of the shop as being the man who had sold the watch for £7.50. The defendants tried to father the theft upon Private Dorey, who had indulged so freely in the liquor which they had supplied that he had been confined in the Barracks gaol. Lieutenant Holme gave the witness Dorey and the first defendant a good character, but said that that of the second defendant was bad. The magistrate sentenced each of the defendants to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANOTHER new Company for Shanghai. The N. C. D. News says:—The Shanghai Shipping Company has been formed to take over eleven sailing vessels and the tug *Heron*, hitherto managed by Mr. Mills and to carry on the general business of ship-owning. The capital is £1,250,000, of which one lac is not to be issued at present, and it is said that all the present issue has been privately subscribed. The quotation for the shares of £1,000 each is 5 per cent premium in our share list of this morning.

In the Courier of 25th inst. we find:—The *Hsin-Yuen*, S.S., leaves for Yokohama and Hakodate on Wednesday morning, it is surmised for the purpose of bringing back to China the passengers of the American steamer *Mary Tather*, which was wrecked on the 26th of March last, while on a voyage from Hongkong to Portland, Oregon, via Nagasaki. She had 644 passengers on board at the time of the accident, and 200 crew. The *C. M. S. N. Co.* received instructions by telegram from the *Yuen* to hasten to despatch the *Hsin-Yuen* to Yokohama, and to place her at the disposal of the Chinese Minister, with the above object.

This following annual statement is published in the *Gazette*:

With the kind permission of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., and Commodore Cuming, the following statement is made:

On the 1st instant, the *Red Bull* will be dropped from the main topmast-head of H.M.S. "Victor Empress," daily, Sunday excepted, at one o'clock in the afternoon at Hongkong, which is in Longitude 114° 10' E. and Latitude 26° 40' N.

The *Red Bull* will be hoisted to the level of the Main Cap at five minutes before one, and hoisted to the topmast-head at three minutes past one.

If any error has been made, the bell will be once hoisted to the level of the Main Cap. At five minutes after one it will be hoisted to the topmast-head, and dropped at ten minutes after one.

The Mercury has the following add to the

car in which three American ship captains

were charged with assaulting the Captain of a Chinese gunboat at Ningpo a time ago:—The three American lorcha captains, Fuller, Lee, and Mackenzie, were tried last week at Ningpo, before U. S. Consul, Mr. Stevens; Dr. Lord, Associate; and the Chih-haien and the Taku's Secretary watching the case. Major Watson, controller of police, was the prosecutor, and the prisoners were charged with brutally assaulting a certain Chinaman named Captain Chang, and thereby endangering the peace of the settlement. The prisoners

are to be tried again on the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

Chinese gunboat captain at Ningpo

is adjourned to the 25th inst.

The Mercury adds:—The trial of the

THE CHINA REVIEW.  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.  
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of securing trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor," *China Review*, care of *China Mail* Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Etell, Breitbach, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Wattier, Stent, Phillips, McIntyre, Groot, Jameson, Faber, Keppler, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$1.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, *China Mail* Office."

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

"The China Review" is "an excellent source of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.

"The Publication contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North-China Herald*.

"The present number of that periodical, ' \* \* \* ' opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary, but, notwithstanding the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we had the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September/October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Etell, on 'The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Goo Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Hsu,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—*Chrysanthemum*.

"The North-China December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journals in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Chong, founder of the Chinese Empire, which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and Notices of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been added under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H. K. Daily Press*.

*Truth's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:

"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. It is the present intention that has been followed of late year to extend the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable. Contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and ability, we are glad to notice that "Notes and Queries" are destined to add a new page to the Review. It is to be hoped that this addition for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

#### Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

#### List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, —Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesquely retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Las-Itino Club and Library, Shelley Street. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Commerence Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailor's Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marina House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Bent-house, &c., —Pray, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

#### Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACFEEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

#### Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

#### TO VICTORIA PEAK.

##### Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50 Three Coolies, ... 1.20 Two Coolies, ... 1.00

—

TO VICTORIA CAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAL).

##### Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60 Three Coolies, ... 0.50 Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 6 cents.

Per Coolie, ... \$0.76 each. Coolies.

Per Coolie, ... \$0.76 each.

Per Coolie,